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E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 13, 1860. [NO. 2228.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

LOTTERIES.—A friend in the Western part of this State has sent us a batch of letters from a lottery office in Baltimore, making most urgent appeals to the recipient of the letters to allow the lottery dealer the favor of selling him a large prize. The letters, like a number that have come to us and doubtless to many of our readers, are "strictly confidential," and seem to gush out from the superabundance of affection of the lottery man for one whom he never saw, and knows no more of than his name, which has been somehow or other obtained. Such letters, and we have had numbers of them, are held so sacredly and "strictly confidential" that we invariably put them where no one can ever see them, viz: in the fire.

This whole business has long been against the law in Maryland. But the law has been evaded. We are glad to see that the Baltimore papers speak of a new law just gone into operation which will put down lotteries and lottery dealers.

The following are the two last of the series of letters sent to us by our Western friend. We don't think that "J. Marshall & Co." made much out of that operation:—

164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. January 2d, 1860.

MR. C. J. COWLES:—DEAR SIR:—Believing that there is a prejudice against Lotteries, that cannot be removed and confidence fully restored, until some one draws a handsome prize, who will make it known in his neighborhood, we offer you the refusal of a certificate of 26 lucky Eighths of Tickets, in the Delaware State Lottery, class 52, to be drawn under the popular management of Wood, Eddy & Co., successors to the old Lottery firm of Gregory & Maury, (who for 30 odd years were the sole managers of the Delaware State Lotteries,) on the 31st day of January. These Lotteries are a *State Institution*, drawn by the Laws of Delaware, and under the personal superintendence of *three* sworn Lottery Commissioners, appointed by the Governor. We mention this, to assure you that there is no deception lurking under this communication.

(See the enclosed truly grand scheme for the new year.) Now we submit to you this proposition, *that after* we have sent you the money the certificate draws you are to make it known among your friends and acquaintances, that you have drawn a prize at our office, and in that way, to increase our sales of tickets, and spread in your section of country, our already world wide reputation as Prize Sellers.

We, on our part, are to send you a prize of *at least* $5,000! Failing to do which, we bind ourselves to send you *another package* in one of our Extra Lotteries, *for nothing*.

As we have to pay the managers for the certificate that we will send to you, please send $10 in your letter to pay them, and as you will notice that the Lottery is soon to be drawn, please send *without delay*. Use the enclosed envelope with our address on, and write in your letter, whether we shall send you the money the certificate draws in a bank draft or in gold by the Adams' Express.

Please consider this letter *strictly confidential* until after you receive the prize money.

Yours, very truly,
J. MARSHALL & CO.

WILKESBORO', N. C., Jan'y 24, 1860.

MESSRS. J. MARSHALL & CO.:—GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 2d inst. covering a lottery scheme and offering me rare inducements came duly to hand. Although opposed to lotteries and steadily refusing heretofore to have any thing to do with them, I am overcome by your brilliant offer and feel inclined for once to make a venture. But I am scarce of money and the mails are unsafe; why not you advance the $10 required to pay the managers and retain it out of the prize—you would'nt have to wait long and I will pay you well for the favor—will give you a premium of 20 per cent.—amounting to $2 00 on it. Presuming on your kindness I rely on your doing this for me.

You ask for instructions how to send the prize money; send four-fifths of it in gold and one-fifth in silver, mark [C] and forward by Adams' Express, care Henderson & Enniss, Salisbury, N. C., and advise me by mail with full particulars.

On receipt of the money, if not less than $5000, I will sound your praise from sea-side to mountain top. Have no fears but I will perform my part of the contract to admiration.

Thanking you in advance for the gold you intend to shower on me,

I am, yours gratefully,
CALVIN J. COWLES.

A Fugitive-slave law in New Jersey.—It is a curious fact, not generally known, that New Jersey has a fugitive slave law of her own, enacted in 1793, and re-enacted with modifications in 1836 and 1846. The slaveholder or his agent can apply to a common pleas judge, and the arrest will be made by the sheriff, and the question of property decided by three judges. This law is in accordance with that interpretation of the Federal Constitution which makes the restoration of fugitive slaves the duty of the States. New Jersey has also a law authorising a slaveholder to take his slaves through the State, and to make a temporary residence with them.

N. Carolina Ahead.—From the statistics it appears that in 1859, about 29,000 bales of cotton were manufactured into cloth in North Carolina, while in Georgia, "the Empire State of the South," the number of bales was 26,000.

"SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE."

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—It is almost impossible to pick up a paper published in the South which does not play upon this "Harp of a Thousand Strings." I confess that I am very fond of good music, but too much at a time is not the best. Do let us have it in broken doses, and we shall appreciate it all the more highly.

Here is a paragraph from the Charleston Courier, which is going the rounds of the Southern papers with this significant caption:

"THE RIGHT SPIRIT WORKING.—In the course of a short visit on Friday to the leading Wholesale houses on Meeting and Hayne streets, one of the Editors of the Courier was shown a dozen letters, enclosing orders, and in some cases large amounts. These letters were new openings from Southern and Southwestern Merchants, who had previously procured supplies from New York, and a majority of them, so far as is known, had never before traded in Charleston. The writers now express the determination to resort to Southern markets exclusively, and give their trial orders to Charleston."

Now all this *looks* very well, and if those wholesale Merchants in Charleston, import directly from Europe, it *is* very well. But if these wholesale merchants get their supplies from the North, what is the difference? The increased demand upon them only increases their demands upon the North.

Suppose all the retail merchants in N. C. should determine to buy their goods in Fayetteville. The merchants of Fayetteville would have to increase their orders upon the North; and, pray, what would be the difference between every merchant in the State going to N. York after his goods, and his buying them from one who has purchased them from the same market? The only difference I can see is, that he has to pay more for his goods by giving the Fayetteville merchants a per cent. which he might have saved by going or sending North himself.

The only way then, to build up the South and not build up the North at the same time is, for the South to import directly from Europe; and at the same time manufacture her own fabrics instead of sending the raw material to the North and then bringing it back again in the manufactured state. But suppose the South should import directly from Europe. What then? Is she not giving "aid and comfort" to those who are ten-fold more opposed to the "*peculiar institution*" than our own countrymen of the North?

I am a southern man by birth, by feeling, by education, by affection, and by every other consideration which could possibly bind one to the land of his nativity; but I must confess that I see no good that can result from so much sectional agitation.

God and nature have ordained that there should be mutual dependence between different sections, and different nations of the earth. Some sections abound in coal, some in iron, some in one metal, some in another. Thus it is with different soils—one section is adapted to the growth of tobacco, another to the growth of corn, and so on to the end of the chapter. To my mind, the wisdom of God is manifest in all this. One section produces, and another consumes, and thus a demand is created for all the mineral products of the earth, as well as the Agricultural. Now, all I have to say is, "what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." UNION.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated
BOND'S MILLS, BAKER CO., GEO. Jan'y 27, 1860.

The growth on my land and in my neighborhood is entirely long leaf pine, scarcely hard wood sufficient to make plow stocks and axe helves, and a much more luxuriant growth of wire grass than any part of old Cumberland produces. From the abundance of lime, however, contained in the soil, (phosphate of lime I believe,) it is very productive, and the easiest land to clear and cultivate I ever saw. I suppose the average per hand here is about 25 acres; and it is said will make six to eight hundred lbs. of cotton, 15 to 25 bushels of corn per acre; said to be sure to make a fair crop every year. Many persons make seven to ten bags of cotton (500 lbs.) per hand. I have come across several cases of very successful planting in this and the adjoining counties. I will mention two. The first near Albany, the county seat of Dougherty. Jere. Watters settled there, early in the year 1849, on what was considered as "notoriously the poorest place in the county;" he then worked seven hands; he last year worked seventy hands, made over 500 bales of cotton and plenty of provisions for home consumption, and did nothing but farm. He told me himself he owed no man a dollar. But is reputed to have been a *hard* worker and rigid economist. The other was a Mr. Thigpen, in the western part of this county; he told me he had been eleven years on his place; when he came there he owned one negro woman; she has since died; he now sends 20 hands to the field, making, as he said, 17 efficient hands; made last year 130 bales of cotton and sold corn and bacon besides. These are doubtless extreme cases, but show what can be done. I also find as poor people here as I ever found anywhere.

As to health, I do not see anything to produce sickness unless it be the water, which is strongly impregnated with lime, (rotten limestone,) and is said to be very unpleasant in Summer. But this can be obviated by building cisterns, which the people are now beginning to do. The greatest drawback is the scarcity of water in Summer; though in that respect I am fortunate; my land lies on both sides of the Ichawaynochaway Creek, a large stream that is (according to report) unsurpassed for fish in the South; two or three varieties of Perch, Brem, Trout, Jack, Rock, and the Blue and Mud Cat, &c. There are still a few Deer, an abundance of wild Turkey and Partridge, some Foxes, and plenty of Gophers, (a sort of high land terrapin.)

Land sells at from 10 to 25 dollars per acre, that 5 years ago sold at from 5 to 10 dollars.

I do not wish to induce any one to move from Old North Carolina, for it is a good old State, and a good place to live in, (especially if one has plenty to live on.) But there is a restless spirit in man; let him do ever so well he will desire to change. If under the influence of that disposition any of my friends *will* move I would say to them, "Call and examine here before you purchase elsewhere." There are quite a number of North Carolinians in this and the adjoining counties, though none in my immediate vicinity. H. B. Hammond, Esq. Mr. Coppedge and L. Bennett, Esq. of Anson, purchased this winter in Thomas county. D. A. Covington, Esq. also, of Union county.

The Roads here are good the year round; no mud at any time; seldom too wet or too dry to plow. I am in 10 miles of constant navigation on Flint River; 30 miles from Albany, which is in communication by rail with all the outside world.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

"SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE."—The writer of the communication under this caption requests us, in a private note, to give our own views on the subject, stating his to be, that the "homespun performances" of some of the Richmond ladies, [he is himself a Virginian,] and other such movements, are "unmitigated humbuggery," and rather "pitching into" us for "giving countenance, in some instances, to too much sectionalism, contrary to our general custom," as he is kind enough to say.

Our *fear* is, that the efforts to promote Southern independence, in matters in which the South ought to be independent, will be ephemeral, and result in no permanent change of the habit of relying on the North for almost every thing we eat, drink, wear, read, work with, or use. Now, while we admit that there is much force in our correspondent's position, that one section is adapted to the growth of one thing, and another section to the growth of another, yet we do contend that there is no reason why this agricultural section should depend upon the North for hay, and sometimes for flour and corn; or this woodland section should import from the North wood in the shape of axe handles, buckets, rolling pins and wheel barrows; or why we should send our cotton and wool to the North to be manufactured and sent back to us to wear; or why we should employ tailors at the North to make our clothes, or shoemakers to make our shoes, or authors to write our books, or printers to print them. We might extend the list indefinitely.

We have always maintained, that it is a wretched fallacy that a man should always "buy where he can buy cheapest," but on the contrary we contend that it is his *interest* to pay more for an article in his own town, or State, or country, than to buy it at a less price elsewhere. Every dollar expended at home helps to sustain and increase population at home. Families must have houses to live in, mechanics to build those houses, food to eat, doctors in sickness, schools for children, churches, newspapers, &c., &c. The dollar expended with any one at home, comes back in part to him who lays it out thus. The dollar expended abroad will help to sustain business there, but not here. For thirty years we acted upon this principle, but we confess that poor success in persuading others to act likewise, has induced us latterly occasionally to depart from our uniform course in that particular. Whilst we refrained from buying a pair of shoes, or a coat, or any such thing, while in New York, because we preferred to pay a trifle more to the merchant in our own town, that same merchant, quite frequently, would send to New York to have a handbill or a check book printed, or to buy a ledger, and not always at a less price than we would charge him for a similar article.

But our correspondent objects that the country merchant who buys his stock in Charleston or in Fayetteville has to pay more than he would in New York, unless the Charleston or Fayetteville wholesale dealer imported direct. This is not so certain, by any means. This wholesale dealer does, or should, buy from the agent in New York of the foreign manufacturer, and thus stand upon the footing of the jobber in New York, (who is a middle-man between the importer and the country merchant.) Now the expenses of doing business in Charleston or Fayetteville, (rents, &c.,) are so much less than in New York, that it is quite likely that prices to the country merchant here, adding freight and insurance, are no higher than in New York. We feel sure that this is so, because we have instances here of country merchants coming to Fayetteville, year after year, to buy their stocks, rather than go to New York; and we have no doubt that these instances would be vastly more numerous if there were not a senseless preference throughout the country for goods brought *directly* from New York, as if these could be a whit better than the same goods brought from New York and opened in Fayetteville before they were carried into the country.

The writer asks what would be the difference if every retail merchant in North Carolina should buy his goods in Fayetteville? We can hardly estimate the vast extent of the difference. It would not fail to swell the population of Fayetteville to 100,000—yes, a great and prosperous city would inevitably grow out of such a trade; for what is it but such trade that makes New York what it is? A vast deal of the New York trade, and a vast deal of its best trade too, is this same North Carolina trade.

But then our correspondent objects that England also is unfriendly to our "peculiar institution." So she is, but it is an unfriendliness that does not develop itself in overt acts, such as John Brown's, or in incessant efforts to stir up civil war. If it did, there would be a resort to arms to repel her. But even if it did, it would not be so justly odious to us, for she is not bound to the South, as the North is, by the ties of brotherhood, of a common country and of a common constitution. She is under no such obligations as these. Yet our Northern *brethren* are far more actively hostile to us than our English enemies, if our correspondent pleases thus to call them. The goods brought here from New York come in great part from England, France, &c. It would be better if we imported them direct, but, if we cannot do that to advantage, a great deal of the profit of the business could be made here if the wholesale and retail dealings were here instead of at the North.

Now while we freely admit that there ought to be, and in many particulars is, a reciprocity of benefits in the trade between the North and the South, we are as fully persuaded that there is more dependence on the North than there ought to be. We underrate our own people, our own manufactures, our own *every thing*, in comparison with what comes from the North. We buy things from the North, and at the North, which we ought to get at home. And every thing that tends to promote a change in this respect, to make the South independent where it can be made so, will always find advocates in us, though we have never encouraged the idea of non-intercourse between the sections. We are not ultra in our views of the matter.

We do fear, however, as we stated in the outset, that Southern people will speedily relapse into their old habits. But suppose they should? Even the wearing of homespun for one year will be a vast saving to the South, and it will besides show us that we *can* do without the silks and the cloths and the shirtings, whenever we please.

Since the above was written we have read with interest a long letter of that conservative and wise Virginia statesman, Wm. C. Rives, who is an advocate for Union, but who also well states the duty of Virginia, and equally the duty of other Southern States, in the following paragraph:—

"The State governments, as the organs of the residuary sovereignty of the States, may lawfully adopt within their respective spheres of action, all such measures for the security of the rights and interests of their constituents as are not forbidden by the terms of the federal compact. Let the Legislature of Virginia, in the exercise of this authority, make every necessary and proper provision for strengthening the defensive attitude of the State—let the discipline and organization of the body of the militia be improved—let the formation of volunteer corps be encouraged—let the requisite arms be procured and furnished to both—let every legitimate and judicious encouragement be given to our own domestic industry, in order to diminish our dependence upon other sources for the supply of articles which the time is now fully come for us to fabricate for ourselves—let the Legislature, as far as possible, foster a navigation and commerce of our own—let them, in every thing, and by all the means at their disposal, build up both the moral and material power of the State. These are the great resources of public security, as well as of public prosperity, and are all within the pale of the constitutional authority of the States. Wise and proper at all times, the crisis *demands* them now."

THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.—There are many signs from Virginia that Col. Memminger's mission from South Carolina to get up a Convention of the Southern States will be a failure. The object is understood on all hands to be, to take measures for disunion, and no considerable party in Virginia appears to be in favor of that extreme measure, for the present at least. The Democrats are divided, but generally opposed to it. The Hon. Wm. C. Rives has just published a letter in which he argues calmly and forcibly, that in a Southern Confederacy the border States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri and the conservative States of North Carolina and Tennessee, would not unite. He says that Virginia is utterly opposed to re-opening the slave trade; yet in a Southern Confederacy that measure might be, and probably would be, forced upon her. That she is a farming community, with tendencies to manufacturing, whilst the Southern States are planting. Their great staple, cotton, is admitted into foreign countries free of duty, while the tobacco and grain of Virginia are heavily taxed. A Southern Confederacy, in which "Cotton would be King," would frame its legislation to sustain cotton, to the neglect of tobacco and grain. His views on these points must have effect in Virginia.

In addition to all this, it has come out that Col. Memminger, the Commissioner, said, in a speech in South Carolina in 1851,—

That "he had rather South Carolina was attached to the Government of Great Britain, as she was previous to the Revolutionary War, than to remain a member of this Union!"

For this sentiment he was nobly rebuked by Maj. Perry, a member of the South Carolina Legislature from Greenville.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Virginia is not likely to sanction a disunion scheme emanating from such a source.

PRACTICAL NULLIFICATION.—The Postmaster General recently decided that Postmasters are not bound to deliver incendiary newspapers, books, &c., even to regular subscribers. Under this decision the Postmaster at Luney's Creek, Hardy county, Va., wrote to the editor of the "Religious Telescope," at Dayton, Ohio, that, having found anti-slavery matter in his paper, he would not deliver any more of them, but would burn them. The editor applied to his member of Congress, Mr. Vallandigham, who addressed a long remonstrance to the Postmaster General; and the latter thereupon writes to the Postmaster at Luney's creek, that

"This is not a correct construction of the law of your State on this subject. Because a single copy of any particular newspaper contains matter decided by the State authorities to be incendiary in its character, it does not therefore follow that any subsequent numbers of the same paper are to be condemned for that cause. Each and every number of the publication must be acted upon and disposed of separately, as provided by the statute of Virginia, which is in the following words, viz:

"If a postmaster or deputy postmaster know that any such book or other writing [of an incendiary character] has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burnt in his presence."

It is evident that the Virginia law becomes a nullity under this decision; for no Postmaster will or can stop to examine every issue of a paper that comes to his office before he delivers it to the subscriber.

There are difficulties in the way of any enforcement of a law on the subject. It is a dangerous power to put in the hands of Postmasters, to suppress and burn any thing that they may choose to consider incendiary.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the President's Message vetoing the appropriation for the St. Clair Flats (Gen. Cass's old pet) was criticised by Messrs. Chandler of Michigan and Crittenden, and was defended by Messrs. Davis, Clay, Toombs, and Wigfall. The former maintained that the work was national in its object, and came within the scope of the Constitution as expounded by established precedent and authority. Three several Congresses had passed bills for the improvement of the flats at St. Clair, and it therefore became a question whether the representatives of the people or the Federal Executive should prevail. On the other hand, the veto message was sustained as being eminently proper, both with reference to the particular improvement contemplated and to the general principles of constitutional interpretation on which it was based by the President. The discussion took place on the motion to print, before deciding which the Senate adjourned. The only other item of interest was the reception from the House and the reference of the Post Office Bill.

On Tuesday the Post Office Bill was taken up and discussed all day on a proposed amendment as to the franking privilege. No action. The bill was to come up again on Wednesday.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Phelps, to allow the consideration of the Post Office deficiency bill without submitting it to the ordeal of a Committee of the Whole. Being slightly amended, it was passed by a large majority and sent to the Senate. It appropriates over ten and a half millions of dollars.

George Marston of New Hampshire was then elected Doorkeeper, and J. M. Lucas of Illinois Post Master.

Mr. Stokes of Tennessee gave notice of a bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee gave notice of a bill to establish and regulate a uniform paper currency throughout the United States.

Messrs. Florence and other Pennsylvania members gave notice of tariff amendment (protection) bills.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont gave notice of a bill to punish and prevent polygamy in the Territories and to disapprove of certain acts of the Legislature of Utah.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.—As we expected, our friends of the Democrat, (unlike other Democratic papers in the State,) are fair enough to copy the facts as furnished by Mr. Gilmer himself, as to his vote for Schwartz, anti-Lecompton Democrat, (who had voted for him,) and the immediate change of that vote when Schwartz, for the first time, voted for Sherman. It is true that the Democrat, though "willing to take Mr. Gilmer's explanation," arrays against these facts the statements of anonymous Washington correspondents. But we let that pass. The public will be at no loss whom to believe, as between Mr. Gilmer and those anonymous people who stab in the dark. The only difficulty is that other Democratic papers will not let their readers see the truth.

The Democrat is mistaken in saying that Mr. Gilmer "never showed any abandonment of party hatred by voting for a democrat at any time." If the Editors will look at the Globe of Feb'y 1st they will find that on the 43d vote Mr. Gilmer is recorded as voting for Mr. Clemens of Va., *the only Democrat who ever voted for him.*

The Wilmington Journal will not "retract, withdraw or modify," its mistatements of facts. We did not suppose it would. A paper which asserted that a party of respectable gentlemen from Wilmington were treated with indignity in Fayetteville, and which would not "retract, withdraw or modify" that assertion when it was proved that it had previously itself stated that the same gentlemen, on the same visit, were treated with the greatest respect and cordiality and were delighted with what they saw and heard, and with what was done at their request—such a paper, we say, is not likely to correct its errors, whether wilful or inadvertent.

But if the Journal cannot bring itself to do this, it can slander the Observer by talking of "the Observer's friend Mr. Pennington," "the Observer's friends of the People's party," &c. If the Journal has any among its readers who are silly enough to believe such imputations, or base enough to affect to believe them, it is needless for us to attempt to undeceive them.

LOST LETTERS.—Within a month past we have heard of five several remittances of subscriptions to the Observer, which have not come to hand. One was from Salem, one from Beaumont, one from Auman's Hill, one from Caraway, and the fifth from Alabama. As we take the risk of the mails, (it is our interest to do so, to encourage remittances,) the losses are ours, and we give receipts in all such cases. Our Salem subscriber, to whom we sent a receipt, has, however, forwarded another $3 bill, saying that he cannot resolve to let us lose the amount—that the paper is so welcome a visiter that he will very gladly pay double price for it for one year. Appreciating the compliment and his liberality, our subscriber must excuse us for sticking to our rule, and returning his money.

Perhaps the letters have been missent, and may yet turn up.

COTTON ITEMS.—It will be seen that the receipts of cotton at the shipping ports within less than five months of the present cotton year (from Sept. 1 to Jan'y 27,) have already reached nearly three millions of bales, being 450,000 bales in excess of the receipts to the same dates last year. The usual estimate of the crop is 4,250,000 bales, but it appears to promise even more than that enormous quantity.

The sales in Liverpool during the last week heard from were 135,000 bales, a much larger quantity than was ever before sold in one week. And it will be seen that the most of it was bought on speculation.

An exchange paper says, "the Cotton trade of Norfolk promises to be 100,000 bales this year. All the North Carolina fields are sending their crops thither." Not quite all. Some send here, some to Wilmington, and many more to South Carolina. As usual, however, Virginia and South Carolina get the credit, and some of the profit too, of the productions of this State.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE NORTHERNER.
THIRTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14th, 1860.—The Northerner was totally lost off Mendocino on the 6th of January. Capt. Dall was saved. The first and third officers, second Engineer, pilots, fourteen of the crew and eighteen passengers were lost. The mails were only saved.

The steamer was insured for fifteen thousand pounds sterling. She was a staunch vessel. The vessel, probably, was lost in a fog.

The Senate Investigating Committee.—The Senate Printing Investigating Committee met on Friday. Mr. Wendell underwent an examination upwards of three hours. It appears that some seven or eight parties were interested in the public printing, namely, Stedman, Banks, McLean, Walker, Rice, Severns and Bowman. He stated that he had paid out, during the past three years, over one hundred thousand dollars for party support to newspapers and in aid of election expenses, in Pennsylvania principally, but extending over New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, &c. Considerable had been paid by official authority, and some of his own free will. He also stated that by the action of the Senate in electing Bowman, who had given the work to Blair & Rives, he had been left penniless, with the largest establishment in the Union lying idle. Bowman's conduct towards Wendell was shown up in a very bad light. Bowman, it appears, has given part of the work to Jewett, editor of the Fillmore organ at Buffalo. A. D. Banks and Jo. Severns were also examined. They did not seem to know much; except that they had received some material aid from Wendell.

Wendell testified that out of the Post Office blank printing he paid in 1857 the sum of six thousand dollars to the Pennsylvanian newspaper of Philadelphia, and to the Evening Argus of Philadelphia the sum of five thousand dollars. He informed the committee that he went into doubtful Democratic districts in Pennsylvania and spent money freely for the benefit of the supporters of the policy of the administration. Mr. Rice of Pennsylvania was also before the committee and did not discredit the testimony of Wendell. There are rich developments forthcoming before the committee.—*Pet. Express, 8th inst.*

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad.—We learn that the iron for fifty miles of the Western Division of this Road has been purchased, costing $44 per ton, delivered in Wilmington, freight, tariff, &c., included. Track-laying from Charlotte west will commence, it is thought, about the first of April next.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

BIBLE AGENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—At a recent meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Junius P. Moore was appointed Agent for North Carolina, in place of Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, resigned.

Hon. James M. Leach.—The National Intelligencer regrets to learn that the Hon. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, has been called home by the alarming illness of a member of his family.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—The office at Mary's Garden in this County has been discontinued on account of the resignation of the P. M.

Big Lick is the name of a new office in Stanly County.

Coffee at Auction.—David Pigott, Auctioneer, will offer for sale, at public auction, upon arrival, 2,000 bags Rio Coffee. See advertisement.
Wilmington Journal.

Price for a Negro.—At the sale last week of the estate of Mr. Joab Mauldin, deceased, several negro men were sold, most of whom were carpenters. One of them, George, a likely fellow, said to be a good joiner and carpenter, brought the enormous sum of thirty five hundred dollars! He was purchased by Rev. J. P. Boyce. We learn that Mr. Boyce was afterwards offered four thousand dollars for him.—*Greenville Enterprise.*

Practical Non Intercourse over the Left.—The mail agent informs us that three times the number of Northern newpapers and periodicals are now taken at post offices on the Central Railroad that was taken last year. This is a handsome illustration of the sincerity of communities which have solemnly resolved upon non-intercourse with the North.—*Charlottesville Va. Advocate.*

California News.—Hon. Milton S. Latham, Democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Broderick. Mr. Latham is at present Governor of California.

Harper's Ferry Trials—Stevens found Guilty—The Jury in the case of Stevens rendered a verdict of guilty. The jury was absent about fifteen minutes. Hazlett's trial commences to-day, and on account of the difficulty with a witness, Mr. Sennott refuses to defend Hazlett.

Mississippi and the African Slave Trade.—It will be remembered that at the Southern Convention held in Vicksburg last May the vote of Mississippi was cast in favor of opening the African slave trade. The present Legislature, however, has set the State right on that subject at least. The bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into that State was rejected on Thursday, the 26th ultimo, *by a vote of three to one.* On a motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject the yeas were 66, nays 22.
Mobile Advertiser.

The Mail Contractors.—In consequence of the Senate's unexpected delay in the passage of the bill, a memorial is being numerously signed by Contractors, praying for the immediate passage of the bill as it came from the House. If this is impossible, the memorialists ask that the interest clause and all other objectionable features be stricken out and left to future legislation, as their pressing necessities require immediate action.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,913,943 bales against 2,464,117 last year. Increase 449,826 bales.

MARRIED,

Last evening, at the residence of Henry L. Myrover, Esq., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JOHN H. ROBINSON to Miss KATE A. MYROVER, daughter of the late James H. Myrover, of this town.

On Sunday morning the 22d ult., by Rev. J. C. Marcom, at the residence of the bride's father, Bunn's Level, JOSEPH ATKINSON, formerly of Robeson county, to Miss P. M. BYRD, daughter of Daniel Byrd, all of Harnett.

At Goldsboro', N. C., Rev. E. WOODWARD BROWN, of West Dresden, N. Y., to MATTIE D. COIT, daughter of Rev. J. C. Coit, of Cheraw, S. C.

DIED,

In Cumberland Co., N. C., on January 23d, 1860, Mrs. ELVINA RAY, aged 41 years, wife of John Ray, and eldest daughter of Malcom and Mary Gillis, of Cumberland Co., N. C. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifteen years. She leaves a sorrowing husband and seven children to mourn her loss.

SIGNS OF PEACE.

Some of the more able and influential "Republican" journals of the North and West are beginning to show marked opposition to the further agitation of the slavery question, and to exhibit a degree of moderation and even of conservatism in striking contrast with their former course. In proof of this a Georgia paper quotes the following paragraph from a late number of the New York Courier and Enquirer, which had become some time ago exceedingly violent:

"Slavery is entitled to every particle of protection which the Constitution affords it. It may not be meddled with, either by the General Government or the people of the free States; and it is the duty of the General Government to protect the institution where it exists, and to frown down all interference from abroad."

"It is the duty of the General Government to protect the institution where it exists," says the Courier and Enquirer. Then it is the duty of the Government to execute the fugitive slave law and all of the gurantees of the Constitution. "Slavery is entitled to *every particle* of protection which the Constitution affords it," it avers. The South never asked for more, and does not now ask for more. This is a marked and significant declaration on the part of the leading Republican journal of New York, and may well attract attention. If the Republicans generally are prepared to take this ground, we do not see what there is left for them to quarrel about. We do not see what prevents them from disbanding as a sectional organization preparatory to the formation of parties upon legitimate bases as to the policy of government.

But the most marked change of front is seen in the New York Times. The Times supported Fremont, but since that it has quite cut loose from the "Republican party," and does not now, we believe, profess to belong to it at all. In a late number it took strong ground against the slavery agitation, holding in reference to it the following strong language:

"If we are not really the blindest people that ever existed, and judicially set apart for destruction, we ought now to begin to see that the most important political work we have to do, is to *combine as one people in resolve to put this social question of slavery out of reach of partisan agitators.* It is a madness—to which the madness of John Brown was statesmanlike good sense—to trifle any longer in caucuses and conventions with the issues so full of the life's blood of one great section of the Confederacy. The South owes it to herself to press this view of the matter calmly upon the Northern mind; and she may rest assured that her appeal to the practical conservatism of the free States will not be made in vain, if it be made temperately, earnestly and in good faith."—*Pet. Int.*

Congressional Resolutions.—In the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Saulsbury, Democratic Senator from Delaware, moved some amendments to the slavery agitation resolutions of Mr. Davis of Mississippi, (published in the Observer of Monday last) as follows: To amend "the sixth resolution, by inserting after the word "redress" the following: "within the limitations and restrictions of the Federal Constitution."

Further to amend by adding the following as the seventh section:

7. Resolved, that the Constitution of the United States, having been ordained and established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, has been eminently promotive of the objects of its formation, and that it is of infinite moment that the people of the whole country should properly estimate the immense value of their Federal Union to their collective and individual happiness; that they should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming themselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of their political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

The amendments were ordered to be printed. There are some half dozen sets of resolutions before the Senate expressing the various shades of Democratic opinion on sectional troubles.

The Prospects of Douglas.—Horace Greeley, writing from Davenport, Iowa, makes the following prediction:—

I have been looking through and taking notes in each of the States Northwest of the Ohio, Minnesota excepted, during the past fortnight; and though I seldom place predictions on record, I now make one which I would not have credited when I left New York. I predict that Stephen A. Douglas will be nominated for President at Charleston next April, and that most of the Slave States will give him their Electoral Votes. Let these foreshadowings be noted and compared with the events.

"Goin' it Blind."—Somebody in Albany once made a bet that he could procure signatures from among the first men in that city, for a petition in favor of hanging Rev. Dr. S——, an eminent divine; and he made good his word. The fate of Mr. Sherman in the national House of Representatives is another illustration of what unexpected consequences sometimes result from allowing oneself to become a party to transactions without first obtaining a knowledge of their true character. Accepting Mr. Sherman's explanation as the true one—and we have no reason to doubt his entire veracity—he unwittingly signed his approval of an infamous publication fraught with treasonable doctrines. He thereby subjected himself to the odium of all truly national men, and when nominated as presiding officer of the House, became of necessity an obstruction to its organization, impeding legislation, and entailing manifold evils. By precisely such means, men of good intentions are inveigled as instruments to further the most iniquitous schemes. Pernicious legislation is thus promoted, arrant impostors foisted upon the unsuspecting, public property squandered, and crime encouraged by executive interposition. Thus is wrong substituted for right, vice rewarded, virtue ignored, and the appliances of criminal jurisprudence perverted. No practice could more effectually tend to break down the social fabric, than the indiscriminate indorsement, by good men, of whatever may be submitted for their approval. Heedlessness of this sort is little short of criminality.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Niggers and Congress.—The "niggers" who do the "menial" work at the Capitol are a shrewd set of fellows. Tuesday one of them was standing by one of the doors of the House, looking in at the members. The doorkeeper said, "Jim, they're talking about niggers in there." "Well," was the response, "dat's dere business. Lor bless you, if it wasn't for de niggers, dere wouldn't be no Congress."

Mr. Green sued a lady for breach of promise, and her friends offered him two hundred dollars to settle it. "What!" cried Green, "two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a scattered mind, a blasted life, and a bleeding heart? Never! but make it three hundred dollars, and it is a bargain."

THE SPEAKER.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce (Democratic) thus states the antecedents of Gov. Pennington, whose residence being in Newark, only eight miles from New York, makes it pretty certain that the Journal is accurately informed as to what it states:—

The election of Gov. Pennington is claimed as a Republican triumph. Let us see how much reason there is in such a pretence. In the first place, he never was a Republican, but has always until his nomination as a congressional candidate ranked as an Old Line Whig. The party which nominated him was composed of Republicans, Whigs, Americans and anti-Lecompton Democrats, and neither in the Convention, in the canvass, nor since his election, has he ever declared himself a Republican. The Convention which nominated him passed a resolution inviting "the patriotic and conservative men of all parties and sections of the Union, who deprecate the unhappy differences which exist between the people of the different sections, to unite with us upon the principle that the inhabitants of the Territories shall have the right to regulate their social and domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they may make application, and have agreed by a fair vote to their Constitution."

This is Douglas Democracy, to say the least, if it does not come quite up to the standard of Administration Democracy. Mr. Pennington subsequently expressed his unqualified approval of these resolutions.

In a speech which Mr. Pennington delivered at Newark, after his nomination, he declared that he had given and should give no pledges, and that if they take him at all, it must be as a man takes his wife, for better or for worse. He had been opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but he approved the action of Gov. Walker in Kansas, and had he been in Congress would have voted for the Crittenden amendment, which it is well known provided for admitting Kansas as a slave State.

Such, briefly and substantially, is the position of Gov. Pennington, as judged by his recent declarations. When we examine his antecedent history, we find him, from his early political life, a Whig—a Tariff, United States Whig—always opposed to sectionalism and fomenting differences between different sections of the Union. The reader will not fail to notice the difference between such a record and modern Seward-Republicanism. What may be his future action we do not undertake to predict, but it is clear that the Republicans, in accepting him as their candidate, were compelled to get off their stilts, since to go forward would prove certain death, to go back was impossible, and they had no alternative but to *step down.*

For the Clerkship the Republicans have scarcely been more successful. Mr. Forney still claims to be a Democrat, and since his election, has avowed himself in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, which the Republicans detest, and seek every opportunity to nullify.

Such triumphs as these may be better than defeat, but one fact is proven, viz: that there is not a Republican majority in Congress, as we are quite sure there will not be in the country at large in the next Presidential contest.

In an article a few days ago, in regard to the election of Pennington as Speaker, we took occasion to congratulate the country on that event, upon the testimony borne to his conservatism and nationality by leading Democrats. We stated that the Washington States, a thorough-going Democratic paper, pronounced Mr. Pennington *"a well-meaning man,"* and observed that if he was indeed "well-meaning," he could not be an ultra or very objectionable Republican, if he considered himself a Republican at all, of which we have no conclusive proof. We copied from the Washington Constitution, also, the organ of the President and the central organ of the National Democracy, which said—"*His* (Pennington's) *nomination and election is a defeat of the Black Republicans—a signal defeat—and one which they feel most poignantly.*" We thereupon observed that the defeat of the Black Republicans was the sole object contended for by the conservatives through a protracted struggle of two months. And Mr. Pennington's election, according to the Washington Constitution, being "a defeat—a signal defeat—of the Black Republicans," the country should rejoice thereat. We, likewise, adduced the testimony of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina—a Southern-Rights-Fire-eater of the first water—to the effect that "Mr. Pennington is *in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law as it now stands*—that he *is an Old Line Whig*—and that he *does not believe that slavery is wrong of itself.*" We drew from Mr. Keitt's testimony the conclusion that the election of Mr. Pennington was a "triumph of Old Line Whig conservatism—of Old Line Whig nationality—of Old Line Whig Unionism—of Old Line Whig fraternity between both sections and all the States of the great confederacy." And thus regarding it, we rejoiced over it, and congratulated the country upon it, and hailed it with hope, as the presage of a glorious victory in future for the friends of the Constitution and the Union. And if the Democratic witnesses we have brought to the stand speak the *truth* in regard to Mr. Pennington, of which we entertain no doubt, we still look upon his election as a timely, signal, and auspicious defeat of both Black Republicans and Democracy, and, as such, a cause of profound joy and thanksgiving on the part of conservative, national, Union-loving men throughout the length and breadth of the confederacy.—*Richmond Whig.*

McClernand, Sherman, Pennington.—We respect the Americans from the South who disdained to vote for any such man. Between Mr. McClernand, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Pennington, so far as the rights of the South are concerned in our Territories, which are now larger than the whole of the United States together, there is not the difference of the turning of a straw.

Charleston Mercury.

The Black Republicans Dissatisfied.—The construction of the House Committees appears to give decided dissatisfaction to a large proportion of the Republican members. So say despatches from Washington.

Taking it Hard.—Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., in describing the condition of the Democrats of the House, when compelled to vote for Mr. Smith, Whig, says: "They sweat great drops of blood. If an artist had desired to have an original subject, he could have found it in this scene of human agony."

Maine.—The valuation of property in Maine shows an increase of over sixty per cent. during the last ten years. In 1850, the value was $98,-242,254, and in 1860, $162,470,914.

The State assessors of New York estimate the total value of real and personal estate in that commonwealth, for the year 1859, at $2,252,555,708, against $1,402,452,299 in 1858. The increase ($847,547,704) is wholly in real estate as the assessors adopted the valuation of personal estate made by the town assessors in 1858. The real estate valuation of New York city is $694,115,797.

The real and personal property within the limits of direct taxation, in Baltimore, in 1859, was assessed at $131,540,072.

HON. WILLIAM PENNINGTON AND HENRY CLAY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 1.

Perhaps it would interest some of our readers to know why the election of Pennington, of New Jersey, as Speaker, gave such satisfaction in Lexington. I think it was either in 1845 or 1846, that Henry Clay became embarrassed to such an extent that he had to mortgage Ashland. In the meantime, a movement had been started in New Orleans by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that they would pay his debts and relieve his embarrassments, and Mr. A. H. Trotter, the Agent of the Northern Bank in New Orleans, was sent East to confer with Mr. Clay's friends.

The consequence was that about fifty thousand dollars were subscribed, and the Hon. William Pennington was sent to Kentucky with money, and came to Lexington without scarcely any person knowing him. He walked into the Northern Bank, asked for Mr. Scott, the Cashier of the Bank, and, upon being shown that gentleman, asked if there were not several notes of Mr. Clay's that were due in a few days, and was answered that there were. Mr. Scott was requested to give the whole amount of Mr. Clay's indebtedness,—which was done,—and a draft on one of the New York Banks was handed him, and Mr. Pennington left the Bank with all Mr. Clay's notes paid.

In a few days Mr. Clay came to town to arrange for a renewal of the notes, if possible, and was shown in a side room of the Bank. After sitting a few moments, he asked Mr. Scott if there could be any arrangement to run the notes for a longer time. Mr. Scott looked at Mr. Clay to see if he was not jesting, and finding that he was not, told him that a gentleman from New Jersey had called and paid the whole of his indebtedness. Mr. Clay started when Mr. S. spoke, looked at him a few seconds, burst into tears, and left the Bank overwhelmed. No man ever had such friends. Such, sir, is a brief narrative, an incident in the life of the Speaker elect; and here, sir, where Mr. Clay lived, his personal friends are rejoiced that he has been honored with the Speakership.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same Patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it, and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware of Imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Feb 9. 91-1*4t

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Feb. 9. 91-2t*pd

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1859.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co. have on hand a large stock of **Landreth's Garden Seeds,** warranted fresh, and for sale at wholesale and retail; among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEET—
Long Blood,
Early Turnip Rooted,
White Sugar.
BEANS—
Early Six-weeks,
Valentine,
China,
Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BROCOLLI.
CABBAGE—
Extra Early York,
Oxheart,
Large York,
Early Sugar-loaf,
" Battersea,
Large Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Red Dutch,
Drumhead Savoy.
COLLARDS or COLEWORT.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Early Horn.
CAULIFLOWER—Early.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—
Sweet or Sugar,
Tuscarora.
CRESS or PEPPERGRASS.
CUCUMBER—
Long Green,
Early Frame,
Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
LETTUCE—
Early Cabbage,
Royal Cabbage,
Ice Cos.
MELON—
Mountain Sprout,
Mountain Sweet,
Nutmeg Netted,
Green Citron,
Jenny Lind Citron.
MUSTARD—
White and Brown.
OKRA.
ONION—
Silver-skin,
Wethersfield Red.
PARSLEY.
PARSNIP—Fine Sugar.
PEAS—
Landreth's Extra Early,
Early Frame,
Large Marrowfat,
Blue Imperial,
Sugar.
PEPPER—
Cayenne,
Bull Nose,
Bell shaped.
PUMPKIN.
RADISH—
Long Scarlet,
White Turnip,
Red Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SALSIFY.
SPINACH.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow.
TURNIP—
Early Flat Dutch,
Red Top,
Large Globe,
Ruta Baga,
Hanover.
SAGE, SUMMER SAVOY, THYME.
—ALSO—
ONION SETS—
White and Yellow.

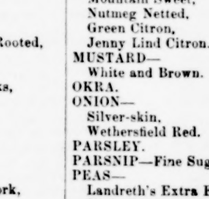
Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for gratuitous distribution.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 23, 1860. 85tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Have this Fall Taken the FIRST PREMIUM.



THIS last fall (1859,) the WHEELER & WILSON Family Sewing Machine has taken the First Premiums at all the following State Fairs, viz. Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, and at the Great Fairs at St. Louis and the American Institute, New York, and at numerous County Fairs.

At the United States Agricultural Fair at Chicago, about thirty varieties of Sewing Machines were exhibited. The award to this Machine was the usual Medal, as the highest premium; and a special premium of a Silver Pitcher, valued at $100.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 88tf

PETROLEUM.

It appears, says the National Intelligencer, that the discovery of large quantities of a mineral oil is creating quite a sensation in northwestern Pennsylvania, and in some instances remunerating the efforts of those engaged in its production with prodigious profits.

A stream running through portions of Crawford and Venango counties (Pa.) has long been called, and in fact was by the French, as by the Indians before them, named Oil Creek, because of the quantity of oil found floating on its surface from time immemorial. In some places, where the substance appeared to rise in large quantities, cribs or vats were constructed, and have been maintained for many years, for the purpose of retaining the oil sufficiently long to be secured, as it was by the use of thick woollen cloths being saturated therewith and immediately rung out into bowls, forming for a small district quite an article of trade. A century since, when that region was wrested from the French, numerous large excavations, remains of which are yet visible, were found, supposed to be the results of efforts on the part of that people to discover the origin of those springs or arrive at the reservoir from which issued this perennial flow of oil. Recents efforts have resulted in establishing the fact that this substance exists over considerable space, and may be arrived at by boring or sinking wells to no very considerable depth, and it would appear that the world is about to be supplied in large quantities with a new and important article of commerce. As illustrative of the excitement on this subject in northwestern Pennsylvania, we are permitted to copy the following extracts from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"MEADVILLE, (PA.) Feb'y 1, 1860.

"I can assure you that the oil excitement is fully equal to the fever incident to the discovery of gold in California. The agitation developes itself in certain persons and temperaments in an extravagant manner. I sat on the bank of the creek below Titusville for some time interested in the movements of two very respectable persons, (of independent circumstances,) wading in the deep cold water, with stick in hand, alternately probing the mud at the bottom and applying the end of the stick to the nose to discover the possible presence of oil. Entertaining indeed to me were the curious philosophical reflections in which they indulged, as they determined important and inevitable results from dubious contingencies, and established positive deductions from dubious premises.

"Oil has been discovered in large quantities along the entire length of the valley of Oil Creek and with profitable results, by boring from one to one hundred and fifty feet. Drake's spring, about one and a half miles from Titusville, yielded about eight hundred gallons, and the McClintock spring at the mouth of the creek, about twelve hundred gallons per day. The indications of oil along the Cussewago valley are fully equal to those on Oil Creek, especially in the vicinity of the old salt works. This substance is said to be exceedingly valuable for almost all the practical uses of oil, and will undoubtedly command a widely extended market."

Commerce of the United States.—The Journal of Commerce has prepared, from the complete official returns, the subjoined summary of the foreign commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year—that is, from the 1st of July, 1859. The sums given represent the value of the foreign imports and exports at all our ports during the last fiscal year:

Imports for the year 1858-'9.

Dutiable goods		$259,047,014
Free goods		72,286,327
Specie and bullion		7,434,789
Total imports for the year		$338,768,130
Exports for the year 1858-'9.		
Domestic produce		$278,392,080
Foreign produce and merchandise		14,509,971
Domestic specie and bullion	$57,502,305	
Foreign specie and bullion	6,385,106	
		63,887,411
Total exports to foreign ports		$356,789,462

Church Statistics.—According to the Church Almanac for 1860, the Episcopal Church in the United States contains 33 dioceses. The number of bishops, provisional bishops and assistant bishops is 43; priests and deacons 2,030; parishes 2,-110. There were ordained during the year 78 deacons and 98 priests. Number of candidates for holy orders 281; churches consecrated 69. The baptisms were as follows:—Infants 24,415; adults 5,121; not stated 487—total 30,023. Number of confirmations 14,596; present number 35,-767; marriages 7,059; burials 12,442; Sunday School teachers 14,091; scholars 118,069. Amount of contributions for missionary and charitable purposes $1,627,183 12.—*Balt. American.*

Expected Reappearance of the Comet of 1556.—Prof. Lovering, in one of his late Astronomical lectures before the Lowell Institute, said that the great comet of 1556, which caused the abdication of Charles V. of Spain, is confidently expected to reappear during the present year, and French astronomers are even now on the look-out for it. If no error has been made in the revised calculation, it will probably be seen from this planet during the Fall of 1860.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Noble Charity.—Peter Cooper, a merchant and mechanic of New York, with a view to provide the working classes with opportunities for instruction and recreation, purchased the entire block at the intersection of Third and Fourth avenues, and in 1854 proceeded to erect a massive building six stories high, at a cost of $630,000 for the land and building. This he conveyed by deed to certain Trustees, on the condition that the rents and profits thereof should be devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art. A further sum of ten thousand dollars was donated by Mr. Cooper, towards furnishing the building and providing school apparatus. The objects of the institution are, instructions in ordinary daily occupations, in sanitary, social and political science, and teaching addressed to the eye, the ear and the imagination. The institution was opened on the 2d of November, at which time about two thousand pupils were admitted to the various classes.

The Mishaps of a Congressman on his Travels.—Several days ago Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was in Arcade, Wyoming county, and rode twenty miles in the morning to take the cars. He arrived just in time to see the train leave without him. He was then driven to a hotel, said to be the best in the place, and ordered breakfast, that he might be ready to take the next train. Failing to get breakfast, he was hurried into a go-cart called an omnibus, to go to the train. He tore his coat badly in endeavoring to escape from the vehicle, and was again too late for the train. At length, however, he got on board of a train, and came Eastward. The trials of the venerable traveler were not yet at an end. In crossing the Ferry at this city he lost his hat, and entered the Hudson River cars for New York without a covering for his head other than his handkerchief. While on the way down the River his spectacles and a Congress knife got out of his reach and disappeared altogether.—*Albany Argus.*

The Gloucester News says that a couple have just been married in that town, after a courtship of thirty years!

Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company.—At a meeting of the stockholders of "The Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company," for the purpose of organizing, an election was held, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as Directors: Capt. Gilbert Potter, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Prest. W. & W. R. R. Co.; Thos. D. Walker, Prest. W. & M. R. R. Co.; Wm. R. Utley, E. A. Keith.—*Wil. Jour.*

Bank of N. C. at Salisbury.—The Salisbury branch of the Bank of North Carolina went into operation on Wednesday last, with the following officers: President, Hon. David F. Caldwell. Directors, John I. Shaver, M. L. Holmes, P. L. Barringer, and Robert Murphy. Cashier, M. W. Jarvis. Clerk, P. A. Wiley.—*Ral. Stand.*

Charlotte Military Institute.—On the 28th ult. the presidency of the Military Institute of North Carolina was resigned by Dr. C. J. Fox, and the vacancy filled by the election of Major D. H. Hill. The salary is $2,500.

A Homicide.—A youth by the name of Matthew L. Dixon, killed a man by the name of J. R. Wear, at Asheborough on Tuesday Jan. 31st. Young Dixon was brought before Judge Dick in this place, last Saturday. On application for bail it was made to appear that the killing was entirely in self defence. Judge Dick required Dixon to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at the next Randolph Superior Court, which he readily complied with.

Greens. Patriot.

The Forgery Case.—The case of W. A. Chancey, arrested on the charge of passing a forged check for $100, purporting to have been given by Anderson & Savage, was investigated yesterday afternoon before Justices Vann and Lamont. Bail in the sum of $1000 was required for his appearance at next term of the Superior Court for this county, which was given.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Death of a Large Man.—Mr. George Kimbro died in Alamance county on the 1st instant, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Kimbro was probably the largest man in this part of the country—his weight being about 460 pounds. He was a worthy citizen.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Death of an Old Negro.—Daphne, the subject referred to, was born, according to the most reliable information, somewhere near 1750, at William Davis's, in South Carolina, in whose possession she grew up to years of maturity, before being brought to this State, [New Hanover County] where she has served other masters until she died, January 17, A. D. 1860, aged about 110 years. Daphne came to North Carolina after the close of the Revolutionary war.— *Wil. Jour.*

Sad Bereavement.—A remarkable bereavement has befallen the household of Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, of Fairfield, Vermont, consisting of father, mother, and five children. On Friday morning, as we learn, they were all well, and on the Sunday following four of the children died of scarlet fever. On Tuesday following the four were committed to one grave, and on the return from the sad office the parents found the remaining child, who had been left at home, and sick with the same disease, had also died. The cup of affliction could hardly be more trying to parents' hearts.—*Burlington Sentinel of 3d.*

In Luck.—Gov. Latham, of California, has honors showered upon him, thick and fast. The day after his inauguration as Governor, he was elected to the United States Senate, by a very flattering vote, receiving 97, to 15 cast for Randolph, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and 3!!! for Shaft, Republican. Really the Republican party in the California Legislature is not inconveniently large.

The acting Governor for the ensuing two years is Mr. Downie, an Irishman, born in the Green Isle.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

.GUANO.

700 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Feb'y 8, 1860. 90-3t

$150 Reward.

RANAWAY in August last, a negro boy named BILL. Said boy was raised in Fayetteville, by Mrs. Ellen McIntyre, and is 22 years old, stout built, 5 ft. 6 in. high, weighs about 150 lbs.; a dark mulatto; front teeth very defective; looks off when spoken to. I will pay Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me or confinement so that I get him, and One Hundred Dollars for proof to convict any responsible person of harboring him. He may be lurking about Raleigh or Fayetteville, and may have free papers. JOHN R. MURCHISON,

Manchester P. O., Cumberland County.

Jan'y 28, 1860. 87*i4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE,
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 12, 1860 82itf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-i6m

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81i1ypd

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The North Briton brings foreign intelligence to the 25th ult.

Parliament opened on the 24th. The Queen's speech was pacific and favorable. Alluding to the San Juan matter, she says a difficulty was avoided by the equitable and conciliatory arrangements of the American Government.

The terms of the commercial treaty between England and France are not authentically known. It is said, however, that England will carry out the principles of free trade, and that the treaty ensures the complete and effective assimilation of the English and French flags in their mercantile intercourse. The Paris Pays says that the conclusion of the treaty with England, France will commence negotiations with other maritime powers for similar treaties.

There had been a great storm on the English coast and a large number of disasters are reported. Captain Harrison of the Great Eastern was drowned.

Thirty vessels have been stranded and lost on the coast of Morocco.

It is reported that Napoleon has written a softening letter to the Pope.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Cotton—Steady. Sales for the past three days reach 24,000 bales—various Liverpool Circulars say that there had been a partial decline of ¼. Breadstuffs and provisions are steady. Rosin at 4s 5d for good Common. Spirits Turpentine firm at 36s 6d.

Revived Hopes of Italy.—The hopes of the State of Central Italy brighten. It seems as if nothing but some blunder or rash impudence on the part of her leaders can prevent her from grasping the glorious realities of freedom and nationality, for which she has so yearned and struggled. She has reason to rejoice over the impediments which prevent the organization of the Congress; every month of delay makes her position more solid and secure. There is no public or international law which should forbid the ultimate recognition by Europe of the consolidation and unity of her provinces. France, England, and the Protestant States seem ready to do so; and she holds out long, and bravely, and wisely. Austria and her little circle of dependencies must sooner or later acquiesce in the independence and sovereignty of the new State. For the present, at least, their hands are tied; the forcible restoration of the exiled rulers to Tuscany and the Duchies in the face of the opposition of the French and English Governments, and of the moral sentiment of the world, may be regarded as almost impossible. The problem of the Romagna seems, also, on the point of being happily solved.

Among these revived hopes of Italy, we must not pass by the proud triumph of Count Cavour, who has been made minister of Foreign Affairs in Sardinia, the germ and root of the proposed State of Northern Italy. When he lost power the cause of Italy lost hope; for he was the brave and prudent guardian and guide of the nation in its struggle for independence. The great statesman knows when to yield, and Cavour's voluntary retirement from public life, contrary to the wishes of the people, whose idol he was, and his forbearance towards plans which he deemed inexpedient and knwise, showed a spirit of unselfishness and self-control which is the *highest glory* of the true patriot. His vindication has come speedily, and is complete; for he finds himself restored to power and elevated to one of the most influential positions in Italy, at the time when his own policy seems to be in a fair way to be restored and justified, and when he himself can be of the most service in securing and maintaining for his country her fair and just position as a free and independent State.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Maryland Legislature.—The House of Delegates, on the 10th, passed resolutions censuring H. Winter Davis for voting for Pennington for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. There was only *one* dissenting vote against the resolutions. A committee was appointed by the House to inquire if Governor Hicks had sent congratulations to Mr. Pennington on his election.

A Grand Legislative Frolic Contemplated!—It is contemplated at Boston to invite the Legislatures of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to visit that city on the 22d of February.

Explosion of an Infernal Machine!—H. A. Davidson went into the store of Messrs. Duncan & Brother, of Hawesville, Ky., on Tuesday last with a lighted bomb in a basket of eggs. The bomb exploded, blowing the store to pieces, and wounding the Hon. Wm. Sterritt, C. B. Duncan, J. J. C. Duncan, Jos. Reading and Wm. Barrett some of them mortally. Davidson, it is thought, is certainly mortally wounded. It is supposed that the object of the attempt was to kill the Hon. Wm. Sterritt, for his course in regard to the late Lowe tragedy. The affair has produced great excitement.

A Murderer Killed.—John W. Walker, an overseer, shot Mr. John Owens, a merchant, at Waynesborough, Ga., on Monday, the latter dying of his wounds. The sheriff and his posse, in attempting to arrest Walker, met with resistance. Walker was shot dead, but, unfortunately, in resorting to this necessity his wife and children were fatally wounded.

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

MONEY WANTED!

ALL notes and accounts due the subscriber, are ready for payment; all who fail to pay by the 1st March, will find their notes and accounts in the HANDS of OFFICERS for collection.

Salt, Molasses, Iron, a general assortment, Spirits, Barrels, Sugar and Coffee, Irish Potatoes, &c.

For sale cheap for CASH only.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 7. 90-3t

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1860.

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.—This important meeting will take place on Wednesday of next week, the 22d of February. We believe that nearly all, if not all, of the counties in which the Observer circulates extensively have held meetings and appointed Delegates; but if there be any which have not, we trust the matter will be attended to at once. It is every way desirable and important that there should be a unanimous movement of the Whigs and Americans in every county, and that there should be some—as many as possible—of every Delegation, present at the Convention. There is much reason to hope that by a united and vigorous and enthusiastic effort the State may now be redeemed; and as no commitments have been made by premature nominations in any county, there is the greater necessity for the presence of the Delegates to confer together as to the individual whom it will be most judicious to nominate for Governor. Our own impression is that a candidate may be selected who will beat the present Governor. But to induce such a one to take the field, and to animate him in the contest, it is indispensable that his party manifest interest and zeal by a large and able Convention.

PROPOSED SERIES OF LECTURES IN FAYETTEVILLE.—We are authorised to state, that the Lady Manager for Fayetteville of the Mount Vernon Association, has obtained the consent of several gentlemen to deliver public Addresses in the Fayetteville Hall, in aid of the object which has engaged so much of the efforts of Mr. EVERETT and other distinguished Orators, and of thousands of Ladies in all parts of the country. The first of the series will be delivered by DUNCAN K. MCRAE, Esq., on Friday evening the 17th inst.,—Mr. McRae making an exception in favor of an application from his native town from a rule which his extensive professional engagements have obliged him to lay down, hereafter to decline such literary efforts.

Another object in view is to afford an intellectual repast to the community, to break the monotony of a mere business routine. And it is hoped that a sufficient number of gentlemen will enter into the plan to keep up the succession of Lectures at reasonable intervals through the Winter and Spring.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—We are glad to have another (the second) response to our offer to publish statistics of home manufactures, with a view to direct the attention of our home people to them, more than heretofore. This comes from the Blount's Creek Factory, in this town. And in this connection we may state, that for the first time we have been made aware of the variety and beauty, as well as excellence, of the fabrics woven at this mill. At the store of the Agent, Mr. McNeill, (see his advertisement,) we saw the various styles of goods enumerated below, all of which are evidently honestly made, but the plaids and stripes surprised us, for we had no idea that any such neat goods were made here.

BLOUNT'S CREEK FACTORY,
Situated near the Centre of Fayetteville,

Spins about 450 bales cotton annually. Manufactures yarns, sheetings, strainer cloth, osnaburgs, drillings, and colored goods; plaids and stripes, excellent articles for women's wear, much superior to the Marlboro' stripes, purchased at the North and sold in such quantities in our Southern markets.

There are attached to the factory, Wool Cards in excellent order, built by the superintendent, J. Kershaw; the rolls may be spun by hand, and the factory will furnish the warp and weave the cloth at 12½ cts per yard, plain, or 15 cts per yard for twilled, (jeans.)

They are prepared and propose to make warp of any number desired, and from 25 to 300 yards long, sized and ready for use, at a small advance on the price of the yarn in the bundle. Country people would find it a great saving to procure their thread in a state of readiness for the loom; it does away with the boiling, sizing, spooling and warping, which are no small tax on their time and patience.

THE N. C. RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—The last Greensborough Patriot contains a "Review of the Investigating Committee's Report—Mr. Fisher's Defence—and other matters connected with the N. C. Railroad—together with certain matters connected with the Western N. C. Railroad." By Jonathan Worth, Esq. It is an elaborate and able paper, filling ten columns of the Patriot, in small type. We cannot afford so much space for its republication; though we are free to say, that we are perfectly satisfied that Mr. Worth is actuated by a patriotic motive in his investigations on this subject, and that his views and facts are worthy of the careful consideration of the people of the State, who, as a State, have $3,000,000 invested in the N. C. Road, and are pledged to $3,000,000 more in the Western Extension.

The Wilmington Journal felicitates itself that few, if any, read these articles by Mr. Worth. The Journal may well rejoice at this, so far as it is true, for if people would read them, their eyes would be opened to a good many things, to the great damage of Democracy. The Journal takes especial care that none of its friends in Caintuck, Holly Shelter, &c., shall read them; and the real cause of its felicitations is probably the fact that nobody reads Mr. Worth's statements in Democratic papers.

MISCARRIAGE OF OUR PACKETS.—The Postmaster at Springfield, Richmond county, writes us under date of the 8th inst., that "the Observer of the 30th ult. was not received at this office until this morning, and the paper due for this week has not come to hand."

Some of our subscribers at that office, who have been in town have also complained of these failures.

The packets went to the Post Office here in proper time, and we have the assurance of the very efficient Postmaster here that they were properly forwarded. They have probably had a wrong direction given to them at some one of the four offices between this and Springfield. We beg to call the attention of the Postmasters at those offices to the failure, and to ask their efforts to guard against a like source of annoyance to our subscribers and ourselves.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Duplin met at Kenansville on the 28th ult., Mr. William Herring presiding. The following delegates to the State Convention were appointed:—

E. Faison, O. Carr, E. Hall, J. Carr, J. Shine, B. Oliver, J. Flowers, J. Swinson, H. Bourden, E. Armstrong, S. Williams, S. Wright, Gen. W. L. Hill, J. C. Mallard, B. Garner, E. J. Hall, B. Brock, F. O. Wilson, A. R. Hicks, C. D. Hill, E. Peterson, T. Hall, J. R. Faison, C. Houston, E. Houston, G. W. Middleton, D. J. Middleton, G. Hall, R. Middleton, T. H. Kinnear, D. Wright, T. M. Grady, J. D. Pearsall, W. Williamson, P. T. Grady, J. M. Faison, A. P. Hightower, D. Phipps, W. Holland, H. J. Johnson, D. F. Chambers, C. B. McGowen, J. Wright, D. Morrisey, W. H. Toler, B. B. Carr, A. D. McGowen, J. H. Hicks, W. F. Pearsall, D. Pearsall, J. Q. McGowen, J. F. Shine, J. B. Carr, J. T. Rhodes, W. Herring and W. H. Williams.

The Whigs of Moore held a meeting on Saturday last. See proceedings.

A meeting in Alexander County, on the 28th ult., appointed 22 delegates and nominated Hon. W. A. Graham of Orange for Governor.

A meeting in Jones County on the 4th inst. appointed thirty-two delegates.

Gates County has appointed 52 Delegates. Halifax 50. Hertford 92. Person 22. Chowan 20.

THE COMMITTEES.—The constitution of the Committees of the House of Representatives is regarded as of great importance, as the legislation of the House is almost sure to be shaped by the Committees. The Speaker appoints the committees, as is well known, and it is an arduous and delicate duty to do this acceptably, either to the House or the country.

We publish a list of the Chairmen to-day. It will be seen that Speaker Pennington has not confined himself to his own party in the selection of these Chairmen. The following are the exceptions:

On Elections—Mr. Gilmer, American Whig.
Judiciary—Hickman, Anti-Lecompton Democrat.
Rev. Claims—Briggs, American.
Public Expenditures—Haskin, Anti-Lecompton Democrat.
Indian Affairs—Etheridge, South American.
Roads and Canals—Mallory, South American.
Unfinished Business—Logan, Democrat.
Mileage—Ashmore, Democrat.
Engraving—Adrain, Anti-Lecompton Dem.
Expenditures in Navy Department—Hatton, South American.
Enrolled Bills—Davidson, Democrat.

Thus out of 36 committees, 11 of the Chairmen are appointed from other parties than the Republicans, though 3 of them, Hickman, Haskin and Adrain, have acted with the Republicans for the last few weeks.

The Wilmington Journal complains of the neglect of the Democrats in the constitution of the Committees. Let the Journal turn to any other Congress of late, when the Democrats have had a Speaker, and show, if it can, that he was as liberal to his opponents as Mr. Pennington has been to the Democrats now. It is not our purpose to defend Mr. Pennington's action, but merely to remind the Journal that the bad example was set him by the Democrats.

MADE HIMSELF FAMOUS.—Texas has sent a new Senator to the National Councils, who rejoices in the name of Wigfall. Mr. Wigfall has honored the Senate with his presence but for a few days, yet he has made himself a name already. Expounding his constitutional views on Monday last, he very plainly expressed his (Wigfall's) opinion that Daniel Webster was most profoundly ignorant of the Constitution of the United States! D. W. had been called its great expounder; but in his (Wigfall's) opinion he (D. W.) knew less of it than any man in the country! We may safely say that Wigfall has made himself famous. His name will go down to posterity inseparably connected with that of Daniel Webster, just as the name of Bedford Brown is always intimately associated in men's minds with that of Chief Justice Ruffin.

OFFICE-SEEKING IN OLD TIMES.—The surest, nay the only claim to office under Government now-a-days, is service rendered or expected to be rendered for partisan or personal interests. In other days a claim for office was rarely preferred, and still more rarely for such a reason. Mr. Gaston said in a speech in the State Convention of 1835, that "during the four years which I spent in Congress but one application was made to me on the subject, and that came from perhaps the most despicable of my constituents. The letter ran somewhat in this fashion:—"I and my friends have constantly supported you. The times are hard, and I want a Post; and I don't much care what Post it is, so that it has a good salary attached to it." It is needless to state my answer, (continued Judge Gaston;) but I was strongly tempted to inform him that there was but one Post for which I could recommend him,—and that was the *Whipping Post.*"

Rather Sharp.—On Friday night Mr. Forney, the new Clerk of the House, was serenaded in Washington. At the conclusion of his remarks, he illustrated his own position by an allusion as pointed as it was graceful. He said he was like Mazeppa when bound to his steed, who when sent forth on his perilous journey, from which it was designed he should never return, shouted back to his persecutors, "I will return one day!" "I, also, said Mr. Forney, "have, Mazeppa-like, come back to settle with the respectable and venerable gentleman at the other end of the avenue for that ride. I am returned to pay him my respects."
Baltimore American.

Rather Sharper.—In reply to the above the Washington Constitution, the official paper, says,—

"Mazeppa (according to De Quincey) was placed naked in a sort of moving pillory, amidst a hissing shower of scorn and contempt. In that respect Forney, stripped of his pretences, must be acknowledged to resemble "the Miserable Nude."

When it is remembered that the President, on his election, wrote a letter urging the Legislature of Pennsylvania to send Forney to the U. S. Senate, for the reason that it was necessary for him to have a warm personal friend from his own State in the Senate, the present bitter hostility between them is remarkable. They are said to hate each other with all their hearts.

The Texas Legislature.—The Richmond Va. Whig has received a letter from a member of the Texas Legislature, stating that a resolution against sending a commissioner to a Southern Conference will pass the Legislature by a large majority.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill was resumed upon the pending amendment, which proposed the abolition of the franking privilege, "provided all persons now authorized by law to frank, by endorsing their names and designation by which the right is conferred upon them on all matter mailed by them, shall be exempt from prepayment of postage; but the postage on such mail matter shall be due and payable by the person or persons to whom the same may be directed at the point of destination." The amendment was made the subject of much discussion. At the conclusion of the debate the proposition was rejected, and, without coming to any final vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned at a late hour.

On Thursday, the P. O. Appropriation Bill was passed, but with many amendments. Among them is one, on motion of Mr. Toombs, abolishing the franking privilege. The Bill goes back to the House, where these amendments will be acted on, some disagreed to, and the Contractors will have to wait patiently for the money due them. The Senate adjourned to this day.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, (to which day the House had adjourned on Monday last) the Standing Committees were announced; the Chairmen are as follows:—

On Elections—John A. Gilmer, of N. C.
Ways and Means—John Sherman, of Ohio.
Claims—Mason W. Tappan, of N. H.
Commerce—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.
Public Lands—Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts.
Post Office and Post Roads—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.
Judiciary—John Hickman, of Pennsylvania.
Revolutionary Claims—George Briggs, of N. Y.
Public Expenditures—John B. Haskin, of N. Y.
Private Land Claims—C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin.
Manufactures—Chas. F. Adams, of Mass.
Agriculture—Martin Butterfield, of N. Y.
Indian Affairs—Emerson Etheridge, of Tenn.
Military Affairs—Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio.
Militia—Cydnor B. Tompkins, of Ohio.
Naval Affairs—Freeman H. Morse, of Maine.
Foreign Affairs—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
Territories—Galusha A. Grow, of Penn.
Revolutionary Pensions—John F. Potter, of Wisconsin.
Invalid Pensions—Reuben E. Fenton, of N. Y.
Roads and Canals—Robert Mallory, of Ky.
Patents—Wm. Millward, of Pennsylvania.
Public Buildings—Chas. R. Train, of Mass.
Unfinished Business—J. A. Logan, of Illinois.
Accounts—Francis E. Spinner, of New York.
Mileage—John D. Ashmore, of South Carolina.
Engraving—Garnett B. Adrain, of N. Jersey.
Expenditures of the State Department—James B. McKean, of N. Y.
Expenditures of Treasury Department—David Loomis, of Connecticut.
Expenditures of War Department—Wm. Stewart, of Pennsylvania.
Expenditures of Navy Department—Robert Hatton, of Tennessee.
Expenditures of Post Office Dep't—Geo. W. Palmer, of New York.
Expenditures for Public Buildings—Wm. D. Drayton, of Rhode Island.
The Joint Committee on the Library—John U. Pettit, of Indiana.
Joint Committee on Printing—John A. Gurley, of Ohio.
Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Thos. G. Davidson, of Louisiana.

The members from this State are thus distributed:—Mr. Gilmer, on Elections; Mr. Smith, on Commerce; Mr. Vance, on Revolutionary Claims; Mr. Ruffin, on Militia; Mr. Winslow, on Naval Affairs; Mr. Branch, on Foreign Affairs; Messrs. Leach and Craige, on Rev'y Pensions.

A motion by Mr. Sherman to go into the election of Printer was opposed by Mr. Stanton, who referred to the abuses alleged to exist in the matter of printing. He desired that the skirts of the Republican party should be kept clear of corruption in this respect. Postponed to Monday. Memorials contesting the seats of Mr Anderson of Ky. and Mr. Davis of Md. were referred to the Committee on Elections. Among the notices of bills were two to regulate Members' pay—one to restore the $8 per diem system.

On Friday, memorials contesting the seats of Messrs. Cooper of Michigan & Blair of Mo. were referred to Committee on Elections. Nothing else of interest occurred, the debate on the President's Message and politics generally having been commenced.

THE TRADE OF THE GREAT WEST.—The N. Y. Times has a long article on the rivalry between New York and other cities for the immense trade of the interior of this Western Continent. It embraces an enumeration of the extent and cost of the different railroads and canals already completed antagonistic to those of New York. Of these there are—

In Canada,	1225 miles,	cost $96,500,000
New England,	793 "	" 36,800,000
Pennsylvania,	2048 "	" 117,000,000
Maryland,	621 "	" 37,500,000
Virginia,	882 "	" 39,200,000
S. C. & Georgia,	1363 "	" 32,500,000
N. O. & Mobile,	931 "	" 26,500,000
Total,	7863 miles,	$386,000,000

And if we add the New York works constructed for the same trade, we shall have an aggregate of nearly 10,000 miles, and a cost of $500,000,000. These are amazing facts.

The Greensborough Patriot appears in a new suit of beautiful type—smaller type than heretofore, and of course enabling it to publish more matter. The Patriot is one of our most welcome exchanges.

Not A Word.—Since the publication of Daniel Worth's letter, we haven't heard a word from any quarter against the Guilford Quakers—and the Standard is decidedly mum about the abolitionists of High Point and Jamestown.
Greensborough Patriot.

And what is more, we doubt if a single Democratic paper in North Carolina has ever allowed its readers to know that Daniel Worth ever wrote such a letter, abusing Mr. Gilmer as the worst enemy of his incendiary gang.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Virginia Legislature has passed, by large majorities in both Houses, a bill authorising a subscription of $350,000 to the railroad from Danville, Va., to Germanton, N. C. This route, (through the Rockingham coal and iron region,) is 55 miles, and then 30 miles more, from High Point to Germanton, will complete the much talked of Danville Connection. We think this subscription by Virginia ensures the completion of both these roads.

STOCKS.—The Petersburg Express of Saturday has a long list of sales of stocks in that city. Among them, 31 shares Raleigh and Gaston Road at $66 to $67; 2 do. N. C. Road at $24; 21 do. Petersburg and Roanoke Road at $100 to $100 25.

Tarboro' Branch Rail Road.—We learn that the Contractors have about 160 hands at work on our Rail Road, and are progressing rapidly. It is thought that the Road will be finished to this town by the 1st July next.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

WHIG MEETING IN MOORE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whig Party, at the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 11th of Feb'y 1860, on motion of A. R. McDonald, Esq., Col. Wm. B. Richardson was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting was explained in a few brief and appropriate remarks by the Chair, when, on motion, Col. Wm. R. Barrett and James D. McIver were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of A. R. McDonald, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, to-wit: Messrs. A. R. McDonald, H. C. McLean, J. T. Phillips, J. S. Ritter and S. W. Seawell, who, after retiring for a short time, reported through their Chairman, A. R. McDonald, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Executive Committee of the Whig and American Party in North Carolina has appointed a day for holding a Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor, and for the purpose of devising ways and means best calculated to insure domestic tranquility—promote the general welfare—secure and perpetuate the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity: Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we approve the object of the Convention, and that the Chairman of this meeting is authorised to appoint seventy-five Delegates from the county of Moore, to attend said Convention in Raleigh on the 22d of Feb'y 1860.

Resolved, 2d. That in consequence of the wild excitement and fanaticism exhibited in many parts of our common country, it becomes all true, conservative men, who desire the perpetuity of this Union,—all who love the principles of the Constitution and revere the teachings of the immortal WASHINGTON,—to demonstrate, by their conduct and daily conversation, to their brethren North and South, who are clamorous for dissolution and disunion, the incalculable value of the blessings and privileges guaranteed to them by our common Constitution, and which they can only enjoy under our glorious American Union.

Resolved, 3d. That we heartily approve the conduct of our Whig and American Representatives in Congress, and especially endorse the national, conservative and patriotic course pursued by our immediate Representative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, who has recently been so recklessly and falsely traduced by many Democratic journals, even in his own State.

Resolved, 4th. That while we express a preference for Col. John W. Cameron as our standard-bearer for Governor, we will most heartily support the nominee of the Convention, whose fidelity to our common country, in all her interests as they are, cannot be doubted.

In accordance with the first resolution the chairman appointed the following persons as delegates to said Convention, viz: Capt. Alfred Kelly, Alex. H. McLeod, Absolem Kelly, Esq., Capt. John McIver, Dr. John McIver, Hugh Leach, David W Wicker, Arch'd D McIver, Alex M Wicker, Danl McIntyre, John D McIver, K H Worthy, Sheriff, I H Rowan, Danl B McIver, Esq. Maj H C McLean, Martin Leach, L G McIver, Geo S Cole, Clerk, A R McDonald, Esq. Madison M Fry, Malcom McCrummen, J J Richardson, John Ray, John M Johnson, Martin McKinnon, James L Currie, Duncan Patterson, John B Clark, R J McDonald, John Buie, Danl McKenzie, Esq. Isaac Deaton, John Dunlap, Bethuel Coffin, Wm Williamson, Esq. Dr Jesse Graves, Wm Wright, Peter Shamberger, Maj T W Ritter, Elias Maness, Henry Gow, J S Ritter, B P Person, E Q Seawell, Capt John Ritter, Gen W D Dowd, Joab Cheek, Maj John C. Jackson, T. B. Tyson, Richard Street, W. H. H. Tyson, Harris Tysor, Lewis H. Phillips, Capt. D. M. Sinclair, Geo. C. Councilman, Thos. Dixon, M. C. Phillips, R. A. Cole, W. W. Graham, Richard Fields, Alex. Kelly, Thos. Cole, Malcom Kelly, John M. Cox, Jesse Bean, Esq., Wm. Phillips, A. L. Caddell, Presley Caddell, Duncan M. R. McIntosh, M. H. McIver, Capt. D. W. McDonald, Malcom Dalrymple, Patrick Ray, Arch'd Ray, David G. Gaster.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

In offering the resolutions, A. R. McDonald made some appropriate remarks in favor of their adoption. A. R. Kelly was called up and made a few remarks in his usual plain and pointed manner, recommending the adoption of the resolutions.

On motion of A. R. McDonald, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, and other Whig papers in the State requested to copy.

On motion of A. R. Kelly, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

W. B. RICHARDSON, Ch'n.
WM. R. BARRETT, }
JAS. D. McIVER, } Secretaries.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

More Molasses Direct.—We notice among the arrivals reported to-day, that of the barque Saranac, from Cardenas, with 81 bbls. and 280 hhds. new crop Molasses. This is the third cargo of the new crop received at this port. With a little fostering on the part of the merchants of our State, we will be independent in one branch of trade at least—to wit: Sugar, Molasses and Coffee. Any of these articles can be bought here as cheap, if not cheaper, than in Boston, New York or Baltimore.—*Wilmington Journal, 11th inst.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 13.

BACON,	11½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 33
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10¾ a 00	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	9½ a 10½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	0 00 a 1 50
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	105 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	5 85 a 5 90	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	5 60 a 5 65	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 35 a 5 40	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 10 a 5 15	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 05 a 1 10	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	60 a 70	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	90 a 95	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 25 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 70 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	a 39½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—There has not been much offering since our review of Thursday. Several lots have been sold at 10¾ for best grades.

Flour—Receipts have not been large. Our market has ruled firm, with sales at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—We advance our quotation ½c. Some lots are reported to have changed hands at 40c.

Bacon—Very little arriving in market for the past week. Sales of small lots at 11½ to 12½ for hog round.

Grain—Market firm.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 11, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 75, Virgin 2 20, Hard 1 75. Rosin, common 1 10 to 1 15; No. 1 1 25 to 1 62½. Tar $2. Second-hand Spirit bbls. 1 60—90 days. Cotton, stained 10, middling 10½, good do. 11. Bacon, N. C. hog round 12. Lumber, one raft River scantling $8. Molasses, new, from wharf 27 to 29 as in quantity. No other transactions. Last sales of Spirits 42½. Shingles 2 25. Timber $5 to $11 25 as in quality. Flour, super 6 15, family 6 40. Coffee, Rio from wharf 11¾ to 13. Corn 85. Lime $1.

At New York, Cotton in active request on Thursday but closed dull on Friday evening; sales of 4000 bales on the two days, at 11¼ for middling uplands. Southern Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Wheat firm; choice white 1 56. Spirits dull at 45 to 46. Rosin firm at 1 56 to 1 57½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 11.—St'r Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for D & W McLaurin, J R Lee, J P Fuller, J & J Breece, Warren Prior, Goldston & Fuller, W N Tillinghast, J M Smith, Jos Utley, A A McKethan, H W Dixon, Jno Shortridge, Myrover & Wightman, H L Myrover, Rockfish Co, R W Winbourn, G W Lawrence, J M Vann, J M Welch, J N Smith, Dr R Scott, R Mitchell, G Lauder, A M Campbell, D Murphy, Mrs M Banks, J Ottarburg, Dr J A McKay, A Johnson, Jr, E J Stallings, W P Moore, S Hatrick, J M Worth & Son, R E Heide, J H Hall, J A Worth.

Express Line. Feb'y 11, Str North Carolina, Feb'y 12, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for sundries.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.

The *Canada* arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 26th of January.

The treaty between France and England engrossed public attention in England.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Griffith called attention to the rumor that there were 30,000 French troops at Leghorn, and enquired if there was any reason to suppose that the object of such a movement was to prevent the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia. Lord Russell said that there was no truth in the statement, and saw no reason to believe that the French Government contemplated any such step.

Lord Russell stated in parliament that a convention was being drawn up in England between England and America, for the prevention of cruelty on board American vessels.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Cotton—Sales for the week 82,000 bales; closed active, with an advance of 1-16 to an ⅛, particularly in Uplands; stock in port 542,000 bales, including 446,000 American. Breadstuffs declining. Rosin steady; common 4s. 4d. a 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine 36 a 36½.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Important From California.—The Atlantic, with California dates to the 20th January, has arrived. She brings $1,500,000 in specie.

In the Legislature of California, a resolution instructing the Senators in Congress to oppose a division of the State, had been introduced, and would probably pass.

An effort to elect a successor to Senator Gwin, would probably fail for the present.

From South America.—At Bogota, the Catholic Clergy had collected all the Bibles distributed by the London Bible Society, and burnt them in the Public Square. The British Minister strongly protested against the act. It is stated that the American Minister was a spectator of the scene, but did not join in the protest. A full statement of the affair will be sent to the Government at Washington.

Buenos Ayres dates to Jan. 1, are received by the Atlantic. Great indignation had been manifested in consequence of an attack by the British squadron upon the Paraguayan steamer Tacuari, when leaving harbor with Gen. Lopez on board. Lopez returned to Buenos Ayres.

An American Route to China and Japan.—The Senate, on Wednesday last, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of steamers between San Francisco and China, *via* the Sandwich Islands.

Destructive Storm.—A violent gale visited the Northern cities on Thursday night and Friday morning last. At New York great damage was done to vessels, and to ferry bridges and boats. At Philadelphia the retort house of the Gas Works, a new stone building, 250 feet long, was blown down, killing two persons. Several other buildings, and many chimneys, were blown down. At Baltimore and Washington the storm was terrific.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 5th inst., by Isaac Patterson, Esq., Mr. CHESLEY D. JONES to Miss ELIZABETH HATCH, daughter of Wm. Hatch, Esq., of Chatham county.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. G. E. Brown, EDWARD W. HARRIS to Miss ANN E. GUTHRIE, daughter of German B. Guthrie, all of Chatham county.

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. SAMUEL NORTHROP to Miss MARY F., daughter of Geo. Houston, Esq.

DIED,

In Chatham Co., on the 29th of December last, after a brief illness Mrs. NANCY HARRINGTON, widow of Abner Harrington, dec'd, in the 74th year of her age. The deceased leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss; she was an affectionate wife, a good mother, and a kind neighbor.
COM.

At his residence in Duplin county, on the morning of the 7th inst., Gen. WILLIAM L. HILL, in the 75th year of his age.

In Calhoun county, Miss., on the 28th of December, BENJ. T. COVINGTON, aged about 32 years, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

FRENCH LESSONS.

W. J. MYROVER, who has just returned from Europe, will give Lessons at the house of any one who may wish. The time he will have at disposal will be from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Myrover desires to give extracts from a couple of letters from Professors of French, both of whom are well known in France:

"It is just one year and 20 days since I left Paris; at that time your pronunciation was *very good*, and in your practice of teaching the French, the English language gave you many good opportunities to judge of, and acquire our best pronunciation.

Your friend, FELIX AUCAIGNE,
"Late regular contributor to the Revue de Paris.
" " " " Illustration.

Late Professor of Languages at Paris, and now Professor of French at Providence, Rhode Island."

"I was pleased to learn that you have the intention of teaching our language in the United States, and I have no doubt of your success, from the fact that you have a fine knowledge of our Language and a good pronunciation. I hope you will be successful. I embrace the present opportunity of wishing you a pleasant voyage, and safe arrival at home.

Your faithful friend,
H. HILDERBRAND, French Professor,
72 quai de la Megisserie, Paris."

Those desirous of taking Lessons will please leave their address at the store of Messrs. Myrover & Wightman.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13. 91-3t

North Carolina Cassimeres.

We are now making to measure in North Carolina,
Cassimeres of North Carolina Manufacture.
Call and leave your measure at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S,
21 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 11. 91-2t

Blount's Creek Factory.

YARNS, any No. desired;
Sheetings; Ditto thin for Straining Rosin;
Osnaburgs;
Drilling, white and colored;
Plaids and Stripes, excellent articles for women's wear.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

Wool Cards in first rate order,

and wool carded with dispatch. WARPS furnished of any No. and length required. G. McN.
Feb'y 11. 91-3m

Just Received and for Sale.

700 BUSHELS PRIME CORN.
300 SACKS SALT.
10 TONS COAL.
JOS. A. WORTH.
Feb'y 13. 91-3w.

Potatoes! Potatoes!! Potatoes!!!

25 BBLS. MERCER POTATOES;
50 do. Pink Eye "
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 13. 91-1m

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS:
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 " 11 "
50 " 50 and 60 Plows;
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Turpentine and Coopers' Tools.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 13. 91-1m

Fish and Pork.

25 BBLS. MESS PORK;
25 Bbls. Mess Beef;
25 " No. 3 Mackerel;
75 " No. 1 Herring
—ALSO—
Mackerel and Salmon in Kits.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 13. 91-1m

NEW GOODS.

120 WHITE Iron-Stone China Cov'd Dishes;
25 do " " Chamber Sets;
White Iron-Stone China Plates, Butters, &c.;
A supply of white French China;
Japanned Tin Toilet Sets;
Foot Baths, Toilet Pails and Spittoons.
Best Cedar Tubs, Brass-bound Pails and Keelers, handled Sugar Boxes, Batter Spoons, Rattan Chairs, Market Baskets, Fluid Wick, Knife Cleaners, large and small, Silver Soap, Spice Boxes, Earthen Spittoons and Bed Pans, Wooden Bowls, Bread Trays. Just rec'd at
"THE CROCKERY STORE."
Feb'y 13. 91-i1m

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.
Wilmington, Feb'y 18, 1860. 91-i3m

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-i1y

SUNDRIES.

25 Hhds. Western Sides and Shoulders;
100 Bbls. City Mess Pork;
225 " Yellow Planting Potatoes;
100 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano;
500 Kegs Nails, choice brands;
75 Cases and barrels Glue;
500 Sacks Liverpool Salt;
2000 Bushels Alum Salt;
25 Tierces Prime Rice;
25 Tons Hoop Iron;
Also, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Turpentine Tools, Strainer Wire, &c., &c. For sale at lowest market prices by E. MURRAY & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 11. 91-1m

BLANK BOOKS.

A FRESH supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 13.

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
27 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Feb'y 10, 1860. 91-1y

BRADENBAUGH & POPE,
DEALERS IN METALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER,
NO. 75 SMITHS' WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.
MANUFACTURE at the GUNPOWDER COPPER WORKS, and keep in store, Copper Sheets, (Brazier's and Sheathing,) Rods, Rivets, Nails, &c.; Pattern Sheets and Bottoms made to order.
Dealers in Pig Iron, Sheet, Rod and Hoop Iron; Wrought Iron Tubes (Plain and Galvanized) for Gas, Water or Steam; Malleable Iron Fittings, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Fitters' Tools, Hooks, Cement, &c.; Copper Ingots, Tin, Lead, Spelter, Founders' Facings, Fire Bricks, &c., &c.
Feb'y 11. 91-2mpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1859.
Solomon W. Nash, vs. M. N. Leary, Exr., and others.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity of the county of New Hanover, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1859, I shall expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, the following described Lots in Wilmington—viz: "One Lot on Orange street, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the Lot of Benjamin Hoskins on the East, Mrs. Guthrie's on the South, and Mrs. Stowe's, and Mrs. Sintas's on the West side.
Also, the Lot immediately North of Dr. Dickson's residence, measuring fifty-six feet on Front Street, and running back seventy-nine feet five inches, with the use of a four feet alley on one side, and a six feet alley on the other. Also, three lots lying between North Boundary or Water Street and the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road—bounded on the East by Fifth Street, and on the West by Fourth Street, said lots being designated on the plat which forms a part of the deed from T. D. Meares, Clerk and Master, to Wm. S. Campbell, as lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87.
I shall also offer for sale at the Court house door in *Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 6th day of March*, the HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the west side of Winslow street, nearly opposite the foundry, now occupied by B. F. Pearce, being a part of the estate of Solomon W. Nash, deceased.
TERMS:—One-third cash—one-third at 6, and the other at 12 months from day of sale, with interest from that day.
A. M. WADDELL,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
Feb'y 2. 91-ts

Real Estate at Auction.

AT the Market House, on Tuesday the 6th of March next, I shall sell
Three Houses and Lots.
One situated on the corner of Moore and Frink streets, contains three rooms, and kitchen attached, occupied by Mr. C. W. McKay. Another near the above, on the East side of Frink Street; four rooms and all suitable out-buildings, occupied by Mr. T. B. Cowan. An excellent well of water convenient to both Houses.
The other House on the South side of Person street, and opposite the residence of W. Cade, Esq., contains parlor and three bed-chambers, dining-room and kitchen attached; on the second floor two rooms with fire places.
This property is in good repair; convenient to the business part of the town and in an excellent neighborhood.
4 beautiful BUILDING LOTS of one acre each on Adam Street, adjoining Mr. J. Davis and Col. Hawley.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Feb'y 9, 1860. 90-ts

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.
BRIG "UNION STATE."
2,000 BAGS RIO COFFEE
NOW DAILY EXPECTED.
UPON arrival of the Vessel, (of which due notice will be given,) we will sell at Public Auction the entire cargo, say
2,000 Bags Rio Coffee,
Imported direct per Brig "Union State," being of well selected grades.
We respectfully solicit the attendance and encouragement of the merchants of the State at this sale of a *thoroughly Southern* importation.
Terms as usual in other cities: Four months credit, approved negotiable paper, and allowance of one per cent. tare. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, Feb'y 8. 90-ts

Young Negroes for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, at the Special Term, in the case of Jackson Johnson, Jr. et al. vs. Josiah Maultsby et al., I will sell at the Court House door, on the 1st Monday in March next, two young and likely Negro boys, viz: ALECK, aged about ten years, and FRANK about eight.
Bond and approved security required. Terms at sale.
WALTER A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1860. 90-3w

Turpentine Still for Sale.

A 15 bbl. Turpentine Still with fixtures, for sale low. Been used since June last, made by James Martine. Apply to Geo. W. Williams & Co.
DANIEL McNATT.
Feb'y 9. 90-4w

GUANO.

100 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by AUG. W. STEEL.
Jan'y 27, 1860. 87-i3w

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,

Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently Improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime, will equal in effect and lasting power 185 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat and other Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!---Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES:—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1852; in that year, using 7½ tons: each year since, I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1852.

Respectfully, yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, Ga., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes' Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable. E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation: in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly. H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS KETCHUM.

Price, per ton, $50; per bag, 160 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds, may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 & 134 Nassau, and 11 Beckman sts., New York.

Dec 17, 1859. 77*2m

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,
No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,
PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the attention of their friends and buyers to their large Stock of

HARDWARE, GUNS, &c.,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Unsurpassed for variety, at the very lowest prices. Orders by mail solicited.

Jan'y 30, 1860. 87*6t

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1859.

Duncan McKay, Dugald McKay, vs. Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

THIS cause coming on to be heard upon the Petition filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay, and others, whose names are unknown, defendants, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for our said county, at the court house in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the eighty-fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk

FALL, 1859!
JAMES KYLE,

IS now receiving his usual supply of Goods, among which are—

Rich Silks, Col'd and Black;
French Merinos and Delaines;
English Do. Do.;
Kid and Net Gloves, assorted;
Bed and Negro Blankets;
Bolting Cloths, No 1 to 10;
Ready-Made Clothing;
Boots and Shoes;

With a very large assortment of other Goods. All of which were purchased by the package at the lowest price.

Those purchasing will please call and look at the Goods and prices.

Sept. 13, 1859. 49tf

J. K. KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
—ALSO—
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of at low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Call and examine.

No. 34, Corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 51tf

SECOND STOCK.
STARR & WILLIAMS,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing.

WEST END FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL BUILDING.

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of Goods for this season. This stock is large, and well worthy the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Oct'r 13, 1859 57-

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
McRimmon & Smith,

I HAVE this day associated with myself Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, who has had an experience of five years in the Hat and Cap business in the city of New York, and is thoroughly conversant with every department thereof. In consequence of this increased facility in purchasing, coupled with the fact that our goods will be bought exclusively for cash, we will be enabled to sell all goods in our line, to the trade and the community at large, at as low figures as they can be bought in the Northern markets. A. McRIMMON.

THE style of the Firm will be in future McRIMMON & SMITH.

A. McRIMMON.] [MICHAEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1859. 58-

LARGE STOCK!
NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Winter Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FRUITS;

Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, Stuff Dates, Citron, &c.

PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;
—A great variety.—

Perfumeries and Extracts,
Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.
WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.

FINE AND COMMON CANDIES;
Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;

Cocoa and Other Nuts.

FANCY GOODS;
Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.

Dec 3, 1859 72-

Clothing! Clothing!!
A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.

THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $9 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ Persons desirous of having their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the

"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,"

A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square,
2 Doors below S. J. Hinsdale.

Sept. 14 49-tf

NEW STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON

Oct'r 6, 1859

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE business of Wagon Making will be conducted by the undersigned, who will always have sufficient force and the best of material for doing speedily and well all work entrusted to him.

J. W. WELSH.

Dec'r 31, 1859. 79-3m

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40 Boxes Cheese just received and for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec'r 22, 1859 77tf

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

THE GULF HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken and opened the GULF HOTEL, at the Gulf, Chatham Co., North Carolina, where he will take pleasure in using his best endeavors to accommodate the traveling public comfortably and pleasantly.

JOHN H. DAVIS.

Gulf, Chatham co., Jan'y 9, 1860. 83*9tpd

A CARD.
GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do., Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.

Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles;
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale. G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging; 2000 Lbs. Rope. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff. G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.
BOOTS & SHOES,

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SON.

"A Place for Everything"
IN THE WAY OF
Building Materials!

LIME, Cement, Calcined and Land Plaster, Lath and Lath Nails, Plastering Hair, Marble Dust, Fire Brick, &c &c.

Also, Laundry, Family, Chemical, Pale, No. 1, and all kinds of Fancy SOAPS.

Freights procured at the best rates, and every effort made to please all who may favor us with their patronage. All orders thankfully received, and attended to with care and despatch.

LOVELAND & WELCH,
381 West street, New York.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85-3mpd

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Most salutary relief in BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at **25** cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges,* for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*

Jan'y 25, 1860. 86-3m

BONA VISTA FOR SALE.

THAT pleasant and healthy residence occupied by the subscriber, on Harrington Hill, is offered for sale.

The dwelling has five rooms below, with four fire places, a pantry and closet, and a room up stairs unfinished, capable of making two sleeping apartments. A good kitchen with two rooms, a smoke-house, wood-house, barn twenty feet square, with a good capacious loft; Cow shed, and chicken house. A well of good water with a brick curb. With the house is between five and six acres of land, and a lot adjoining of between three and four, which can be had if wanted. Any person wanting a healthy residence, in a good neighborhood, and not far from several schools, an opportunity now presents to secure one, and on accommodating terms, by applying to the subscriber.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1860. 86tf

FARM FOR SALE.

200 ACRES Valuable Swamp LAND, about 60 Acres of which are cleared, well drained, and in fine state of cultivation. A good dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are on this Land. It is situated about 4 miles North of the Clarendon Bridge, on East side of Cape Fear River, and five miles from the town of Fayetteville; will be sold on favorable terms.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 76-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.

Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

To Rail Road Contractors!
—JUST RECEIVED—
100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 29, 1859. 800tf

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday Jan'y 23d 1860.

Rev. PAUL KISTLER, A. M., Principal, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and English Literature.

Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Associate Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Chirography and Vocal Music.

We design to make this a permanent School of high grade for young Ladies and Gentlemen.

We have secured comfortable buildings for the present session and our new buildings will be completed if possible by the opening of the second Session, July 9th, 1860. Our government will be *mild* but *firm.* Great care will be taken to guard the morals of students, and none will be retained who do not sustain a good character.

Board can be obtained in good families at $7 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

Tuition, Primary per session of 21 weeks,	$6 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher English and Mathematics,	12 00
Latin and Greek,	15 00
Hebrew, extra,	5 00
German, "	3 00

☞ Tuition charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness. ☜

For further particulars address Messrs. C. W. Wooley, E. G. L. Barringer, Wm. B. Ingram and Jas. M. Lilly.

All business communications should be addressed to Rev. P. H. Scovell, Edinboro', Montgomery Co., N. C.

PAUL KISTLER.
P. H. SCOVELL.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89*4tpd

A SELECT
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Studies, from $5 to $15; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra: $2; Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from time of entrance till close of Session, and no deductions unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 50 to $8 per month, including washing, lights; &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

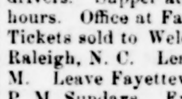
For further particulars, address

R. P. JONES, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1859. 79*8w

C. S. BARBEE. C. C. BARBEE.

METROPOLITAN LINE.
The Most Direct Route North.



WE are running a Daily Line of Two-horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

Best two-horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches, thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 8 o'clock, P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,
Barclaysville, N. C.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77*8tpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.

Jan'y 2, 1860.

T. M. SMITH JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for sale by E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT,
301 Pearl st., New York.

Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1859.

Petition for Distribution.

John McLeod, Peter McLeod, Malcom McLeod, Helen McLeod, and John Leach, Guardian of Catharine Ann McLeod, John McLeod, and Daniel James McLeod, against Angus McLeod, Administrator of Neill McLeod, dec'd., William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, minor children of Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D., 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1859.

81*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

DE FOREST, ARMSRTONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchan[ts]
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Co[untry] for perfection of execution and design in full M[adder] Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in m[arket] and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*[tf]

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASK[S]
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE Go[ods] should see that the articles they purchase are with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are pared, season after season, and sealed with the na[me] RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of injury thus inflicted alike on the American con[sumer] and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, w[ill not] readily abandon a business so profitable, while chasers can be imposed on with Goods of a wo[rthless] character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New Y[ork]

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*[tf]

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE made by Rory McNair to "Malcolm Mc[Nair] or bearer" for one Hundred and Six 50-100 d[ollars] payable one day after date, and dated *about* the 2[..] May 1859.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to tra[de for] said Note, as it has been satisfied.

M. McNAI[R]

Alfordsville, Jan'y 27. 87*[..]

State of North Carolin[a,]
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November T[erm,] 1859.

Duncan McNeill vs. John A. McNeill.
Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the [de]fendant, John A. McNeill, has removed from [the] State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary p[rocess] of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore or[dered] that publication be made for six weeks in the Fa[yette]ville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and ap[pear] at the next term of this Court to be held for [said] county at the court house in Lumberton, on the fo[urth] Monday in February next, then and there to plead, [an]swer or demur to said attachment, or judgment [final] by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said C[ourt] at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in Nove[mber] A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the ei[ghty-]fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, C[lk]

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skyli[ght] Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, F[ay]etteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in w[ater] colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Am[bro]types, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pic[tures] pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Mo[uld]ing, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by [..] inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; In[stru]ments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. [Life] size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to m[erit] your patronage. I would also return my sincere th[anks] for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore [by] the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Save Interest.

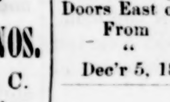
J. A. PEMBERTON has his bills made out and is n[ow] ready to settle up. He earnestly requests h[is] friends who owe him old accounts to call early, as he [is] in need of money.

Interest will be charged on all accounts after 1st Ja[nu]ary of every year. Those who do not like to pay [in]terest should settle annually.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 2, 1860. 79tf

DENTAL NOTICE.



DR. R. SCOTT, having been absent f[or] several days past, offers his professi[on]al services to the community, and may [be] seen now regularly in his Office on Person Street, t[wo] Doors East of the Market, during the hours

From 9 to 1 P. M.,
" 2 to 5 P. M.

Dec'r 5, 1859 72-tf

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just receiv[ed] and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 30, 1860. 88tf

Gas Fixtures.

THE subscribers have now at Mr. W. N. Tillinghast's Crockery Store, SAMPLES of Gas Fixtures. The[y] would be glad if persons intending to use the Gas wou[ld] call and select, so that their orders may be filled by the time of lighting up—early in November next

WATERHOUSE & BOWES

Fayetteville, Sept 24, 1859 52-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipp[ed] to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all con[signments] of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar an[d] Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglah[n] and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending [to] Banking business for years:—I am still willing [to] serve you with the same promptness that I have alwa[ys] done; and to others that may want discounts, Pensi[on] business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promis[e] of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14-1y

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 2. 10tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

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